

Russia Is Now Great Problem For Germany

Instead of Victory Teutons Face Demolition of Eastern Dreams

Drive on Petrograd May Be Final Effort

Embarrassing Russian Situation Now Resolving Itself Favorably for Allies

By Arthur S. Draper

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

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LONDON, Aug. 18.—Not even the government can make a satisfactory analysis of the Russian situation, but all reports point unmistakably to the fact that Germany is decidedly embarrassed by events in the East. Whether the Bolsheviks are crumbling away, whether Germany desires and can successfully restore a monarchy, whether recognition of the Czech-Slovaks was a rise political maneuver, are questions about which opinion is sharply divided and the public poorly informed. Though much about Russia remains obscure, it is worth while to examine all available material.

First, the Bolsheviks. If Lenin and Trotsky are German tools, then the Germans must feel dissatisfied with their agents. Certainly the Bolsheviks have few friends among the German press in either Junker or Socialist organs.

Three Allied expeditions, at Archangel, Murmansk and Vladivostok, have begun to move against the Bolsheviks. The Czech-Slovaks are fighting the Bolsheviks in European Russia and in Siberia. Though these forces are active in undermining the Bolsheviks, even greater ones are at work.

Bolshevik Missed Opportunity

When the Bolsheviks took control of the stricken country their chance for success depended on their ability to improve the economic condition of the masses. They have failed and the situation has grown steadily worse. Germany needed Russian grain, but she got comparatively little, probably only 100,000 tons, including that from the Ukraine. This grain was obtained only after threats and the bullying of peasants. In return Germany is giving nothing.

The Russian presents are laying the blame on the Bolshevik leaders. In Allied countries there is seldom a voice raised in support of the Bolsheviks. Their representatives have been ignored or worse. With hardly a friend and millions of enemies in both the Central Powers and the Allied countries, the Russian Bolsheviks are now at bay, and there is little doubt what their fate will be unless the Allies blunder.

Next, Germany. The Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations marked the beginning of Germany's end as a victorious belligerent. There she committed a great diplomatic as well as a moral crime. The greed of the Junker class is responsible for Germany's position today. With the possibility of victory in the West gone for all time, Germany sees her expectations in the East fast fading from reality. She fears to weaken her Western lines and she is extremely worried about developments in the East. Probably Germany already has made her decision.

German Drive on Petrograd

Ludendorff's withdrawal to shorter lines will likely be followed by an even greater retreat. By assuming the defensive in the West Germany may hope to release a few divisions for work in the East. Early fall will probably see a German advance on Petrograd, but even though Germany outstrips them, the Allies' leaders question whether she can handle Russia.

I have reported previously the German scheme for the restoration of the monarchy, but there are monumental difficulties before her. If the Allies were embarrassed by the Russian débâcle Germany stands today in a far worse position. America's military contribution has made good the loss of Russia's strength, although four months ago the situation was profoundly different.

Germany can no longer win in the West; her only chance of getting something out of the war lies in the East. The Allies must beat Germany in the West and prevent her winning in the East. There is grave danger in the East for both groups of belligerents, but happily the odds favor the Allies.

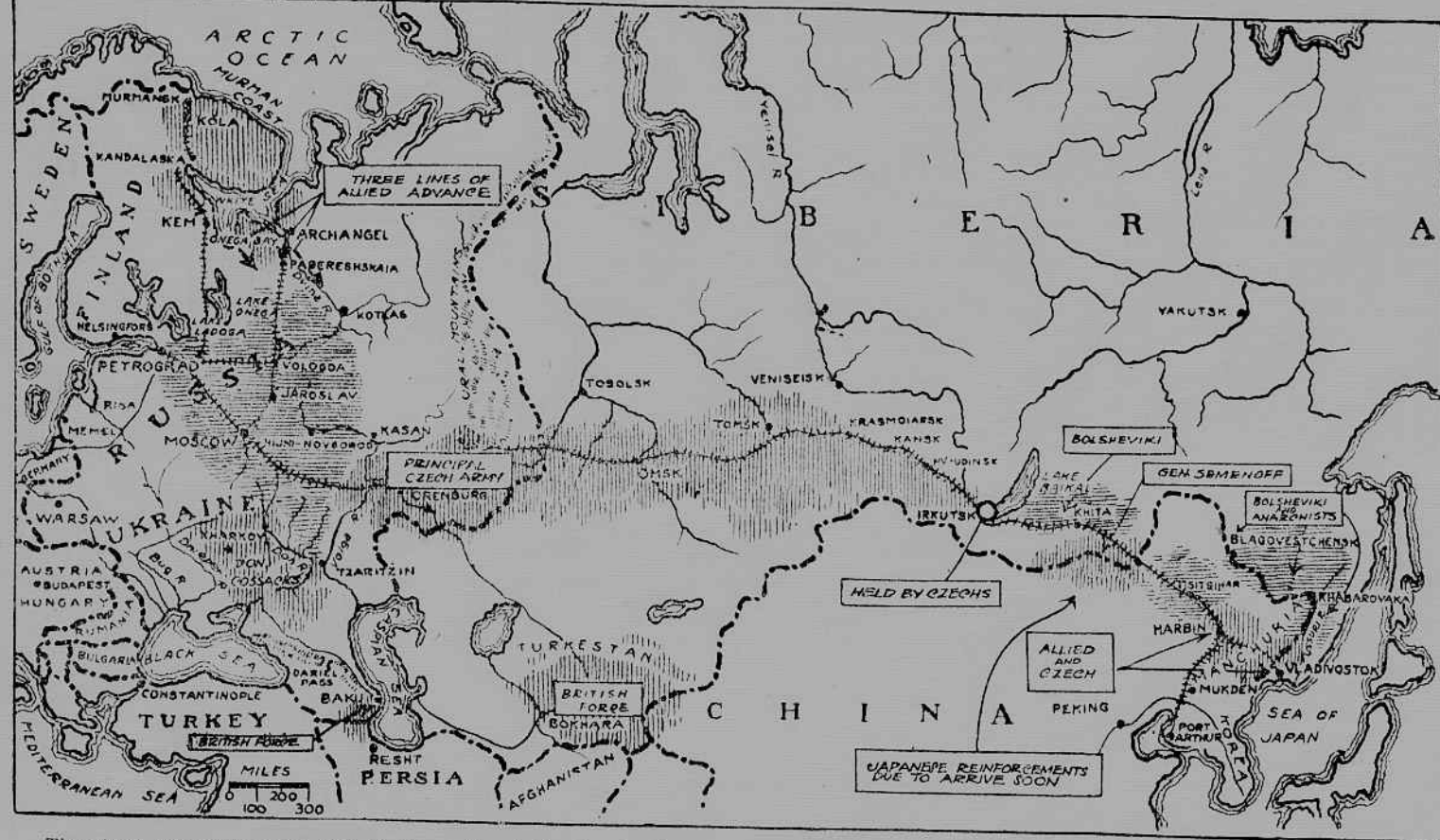
Allied Policy Helpful

President Wilson has always made it plain that he desired to assist and not to use Russia, and now with a favorable turn of the tide in military affairs that policy is making rapid headway among our European Allies. The Russians know Germany desires to use them and not to help them, and the more the Allies do to emphasize that point the quicker we shall win the war.

Whether viewed from a military or a purely political standpoint, every argument supports the policy of concentration in the West. Germany hoped to live on Russia, but she has been sorely disappointed; she expected to recruit Russians, but instead she has the Czech-Slovak forces against her. "The New Statesman" makes this forecast:

"The third phase of the Russian revolution will be marked by plague, famine and anarchy. From a military viewpoint, however, it will be more satisfactory than its predecessors. Before 1917 the Russian front was a simple thing (if you were in the German army) and if fired at it either

HOW CONTROL OF RUSSIA IS DIVIDED



The above map gives some idea of the confused situation in the one time empire of the Czar. Territory controlled by the Bolsheviks is shaded horizontally and regions held by the Czech-Slovaks, Allied troops and other elements hostile to the Lenin government are shaded vertically. Other small groups holding isolated sections complicate the situation even more than the map indicates.

British Government Completing Bill on Irish Home Rule

Measure Expected To Be Ready When Parliament Reassembles in October

By Arthur S. Draper

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LONDON, Aug. 18.—Before Parliament reassembles in October it is likely that the government will have completed some measure of Home Rule for Ireland, but whether the bill can be passed this year is another matter. Just before adjournment the government showed a conciliatory spirit toward the Nationalists, and it was hoped during the Parliament recess that some Irish wounds would be healed, as Chief Secretary Shortt seemed anxious to placate the Nationalists in every possible way.

On Thursday the Nationalists planned a great Lady Day demonstration, at which John Dillon was to make the chief speech, but as he refused to obtain a permit from the Chief of Police the meeting was not held. Thousands of Irishmen, led by hands, marched to the field where the demonstration was to be held. There they found 500 soldiers on duty. Under the British flag the soldiers were ordered to fire on the demonstrators, and the Irishmen were dispersed.

With reference to the Polish question the newspaper says: "We are striving for a solution of the Polish question corresponding with the wishes of the Polish people, taking into due account Austro-Hungarian and German wishes. Also in this matter a complete accord was reached."

Count de Lafayette Cited Descendant of Hero Died Scoring Enemy's Fire

PARIS, Aug. 18.—In the "Official Journal" issued today, there is a striking citation of Count Gilbert de Lafayette, who was killed in the fighting in Champagne on June 12. The young man was a son of the Marquis de Lafayette and a descendant of the Lafayette of Revolutionary fame. The citation, which praises the high moral value and rare courage of the young man, reads:

"As a scout he obtained clear and exact information from the first lines when they were under the most violent bombardment. When his battery was undergoing the most severe artillery fire he refused to take shelter, although as a scout he was not obliged to remain in the position. He was unwilling, however, to abandon his comrades, and was mortally wounded a few minutes later."

Denies Austria Is To Grant Home Rule

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 18.—The Vienna "Neue Freie Presse" brands as pure invention the report that Premier Husarek is drafting a plan for the conversion of the Austrian monarchy into a state federation. The "Neue Freie Presse" further denies that the Premier ever entertained the idea of making the Czechs far-reaching concessions in reference to the administration in Bohemia, and states that the Premier considers himself bound to the promises his predecessor made in regard to the division of Bohemia into districts.

Six Brewster, N. Y., Brothers Are Enlisted to Fight Huns

BREWSTER, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Gordon McBride, of Brewster, who has enlisted in the navy, is one of six brothers who have signed up to fight the Germans. Another brother is in the navy; one is with the New Zealand forces and three are in the English army.

Dr. Stafford McLean, who has been appointed a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, has four brothers who hold commissions in the army and his sister is captain of a canteen committee.

American Mission Winning Italian Socialists to War

Rome, Aug. 18.—The delegates of the Social Democratic League of America, who have been conferring with Italian socialist organizations, have left for Milan on their way to Paris. The work of the mission here was most successful, the number of pro-war Socialists having greatly increased during its visit.

Wilson Names Training Chief

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Secretary of Labor Wilson today announced the appointment of Charles T. Clifton, of Maryland, formerly assistant director general of the United States Employment Service, to be chief of the training service of the Department of Labor.

Senator Lewis Says U. S. Is in War to Stay

Chicagoan Is Guest of Honor at Banquet in Paris After Trip to the Front

PARIS, Aug. 18.—United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Chicago, who recently returned after a visit to the troops from his home state, was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Volney Club yesterday. Francis Monod presided. Professor Fernand Baldensperger, visiting professor at Columbia University, New York, introduced Senator Lewis.

Much enthusiasm was manifested when Senator Lewis, in the course of his speech, referred to the French mission to the United States, which was headed by Captain André Tardieu, now head of the general commission for Franco-American war matters, as "the beautifying and strengthening link of friendship between the United States and France." and to General Pershing as a man having "our nation's whole confidence, his record in America qualifying him for any post any government could entrust to any man."

The United States' acceptance of Marshal Foch as commander of the American soldiers was proof that America would never stand upon her pride of position in any effort that would hasten victory, Senator Lewis declared.

Perhaps the greatest enthusiasm was aroused when the Senator said: "France and the world must understand that America has not entered the war hastily, without measuring the extent to which she must go to establish the principles for which she has given her property and offered the lives of her sons. America's position will continue to be: Every sacrifice for liberty; no compromise with despotism."

Spanish Protest to Berlin Is Ultimatum

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Spanish note to Germany relative to the sinking of Spanish vessels by submarines constitutes an ultimatum, since the German government announces that a German vessel interned in any Spanish port will be seized for every Spanish ship torpedoed, according to a Havas dispatch from Madrid quoting the "A. B. C." of San Sebastian. This information was given the "A. B. C." by "a high political personage."

In commenting on the situation the "A. B. C." says: "We regard it a very natural duty for the government to protest energetically concerning every case of torpedoing our merchant fleet, and if Germany does not reach the position which the country's honor calls for."

Socialists Opposed To 'War After War'

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist party made public yesterday a "war programme" dealing mostly with the problems which will arise when the war is ended, in which it declares itself opposed to a "war after the war," and emphasizes the necessity of extending government control and proclaiming international democracy.

"No forcible annexations, no punitive indemnities, self-determination of all nations," the committee repeats, and to this formula is now added: "No economic nationalism, no war after the war. True to its historic mission, the Socialist party seeks to prepare the workers of America to take their part in the new fraternity of labor."

The Socialist party came before the people pledged to the service of democracy—democracy in government, democracy in industry, democracy in education during the war as well as after the war, and emphasizes the necessity of extending government control and proclaiming international democracy.

Guards for Convicted I. W. W. Are Doubled

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Guards about the jail where the hundred I. W. W. leaders, convicted yesterday of conspiracy to disrupt the nation's war programme, are held were doubled tonight. Officials denied any trouble was anticipated, but special squads of detectives were on duty inside and outside the building.

William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., and one of those found guilty, while expressing a belief in the fairness of Federal Judge K. M. Landis, before whom the case was heard, declared that in his opinion "the fight has just begun."

McAdoo Orders Scrapping Of 60,000 Old Box Cars

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—About 60,000 box cars, or 2 per cent of the total number now on American railroads, soon will be discarded by the railroad administration and new cars, orders for which were placed some months ago, substituted.

Shows Kaiser In 1909 Sowed War Seed Here

Continued from page 1

counts for two terms under Mayor McClellan and later assistant to Captain von Pape; Albert Rau, member of the banking firm of Sutor Brothers, who was associated with George Sylvester Viereck in founding the "Fatherland"; Julius Meyer, 785 Park Avenue, vice-director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, and A. L. Cronmeyer, general passenger agent, Hamburg-American Line, now living at the Hotel Walton.

Von Skals' statement, made in reply to questions propounded by Mr. Becker, was decidedly interesting. He was Captain von Pape's assistant in charge of "press matters," and had possession of the German military attaché's copies of the German General Staff's cable code and the German diplomatic code. He was secretary of the second German bazaar and also secretary of the enterprise called "The Iron Cross Society." Richard von Skals, a son, has been drafted into the United States army.

"The proceeds of these various funds," Mr. Becker said, "ostensibly gathered for German charitable purposes, were deposited to the credit of Count von Bernstorff with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. However, not all the proceeds of these funds found their way into Germany; indeed, only a very small part reached Germany. Instead, they were checked out by Count von Bernstorff from his account with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and redeposited to the joint account of von Bernstorff and Dr. H. P. Albert with numerous banking institutions in New York. Eventually the money was used for furthering the schemes of Dernburg, Dr. Albert, Dr. Fuch, Captain von Pape and Captain Boy-Ed. Dr. Fuch, by the way, is now busily engaged in similar work in neutral Switzerland."

Mr. Becker asked von Skals how he happened to meet von Pape. The record in the Attorney General's office showed that he replied as follows: "Well, it had been arranged long before, in 1909, that I should do this work."

"I happened to be in Berlin in 1909," he continued, "and met a gentleman who had served in the same regiment when I was in the German army. He was chief of the intelligence office of the General Staff—of the news bureau, as they call it—and he said he had often thought of me, because when war broke out they wanted to have somebody here in the military attaché's office who could be in touch with the press. See? Who might tell them what should be done with the press, and who could also take clippings from newspapers here such as might be interesting for them, not alone for the war, but also on economical subjects and natural resources of the United States. He asked would I do it, of course, under the condition if America became involved in the war I would drop the matter."

Helped Code Dispatches

Von Skals then was asked to describe the kind of work he was engaged in for von Pape. He said: "Sometimes I assisted in coding dispatches for von Pape." "From his private code?" "No, the code of the general staff."

In reply to a question von Skals said he first began this sort of work in the office of G. Amisack & Co., and later worked at the office of Captain von Pape at 60 Wall Street.

Adolph Paventstet, the alleged go-between for Count von Bernstorff and Bolo Pacha, was a partner in G. Amisack & Co. until June, 1916. It was with this firm that Bolo made huge deposits.

Von Skals then told of his work as secretary of the second German bazaar. He said between \$700,000 and \$800,000 was turned over to von Bernstorff for the German Red Cross. He also described his work as secretary of "The Iron Cross Society," which issued engraved certificates bearing a picture of an Iron Cross to those who contributed to a fund supposedly for the relief of German soldiers' widows and orphans.

Part of this money was deposited,

Poles Fight To Be Hanged That Nation May Survive

114 in Shadow of Austrian Gallows Beg Friends Not to Appeal for Their Lives, Fearing It Would Compromise Struggle for Country's Freedom

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Standing within the shadow of the gallows, to which the Austrian courts martial now being held at Marmaros-Siget, in Hungary, will inevitably consign them, 114 Polish soldiers and officers who led an armed revolt in the Austrian army in February last have issued two appeals to the Polish people throughout the world begging them not to compromise the freedom of Poland with the idea of obtaining any alleviation of their sentences, the Polish general committee announced today.

Their revolt, they say, was deliberately undertaken with the idea of disrupting Austria-Hungary and winning freedom for Poland. As military men, they appreciated fully that a disgraceful death would be their fate in the event of their rebellion failing. Their distress at this time is not over the death penalty or the manner in which it is to be executed, but over the rumors that the Polish deputies in the Austrian Parliament and Poles in Austria and Germany whose sympathies have been aroused are in danger of compromising the fight for Polish freedom with the idea of obtaining mitigation of their sentences.

Think Only of Country

"The fear that torments us," they write in the memorial to the Polish nation, "is that the real Polish strength, so vital to the success of our holy cause, may be lessened by the attempts of our political representatives in the Austrian Parliament to obtain for us relief or to avert the fate that awaits us."

"It is, therefore, in our name and that of our soldiers that we plead ardently with the Polish nation, which has surrounded us with such moral comfort, to take full cognizance of our influence in our case upon the Polish Parliamentary Club in Austria. If they make any attempt to obtain concessions for us it will be contrary to our wishes, for we know that such concessions can only be had by pledges, compromises and commitments, which make to the detriment of the Polish nation, and the lessening of the strength of the battle for Polish freedom and independence."

These memorials have just been received at the office of the Associated Polish Press, with the request that the messages contained therein be made known to the Polish immigrants in the United States, with whom many of the officers and soldiers have blood relations.

An Epic Memorial

The memorial to the Polish Parliamentary Club in Vienna, with which the Austrian government has been trying to exchange the lives of these Polish patriots for the votes of the Polish deputies in the Reichstag, is almost epic in its wording. The memorial, dated at the camp of the Polish prisoners, Boko, Hungary, and addressed to the president of the club, reads in part as follows:

"For four years, against disappointments and discouragements, and amid treacherous friendships, we stood unflinchingly, hoping to achieve the freedom of our motherland, and to that end we were willing to make any and all sacrifices. Again and again our hearts

von Skals said, with the Stenock Trust Company of Hoboken.

"What became of the part you did not deposit?" von Skals was asked. "I don't know," he replied. "I passed it over."

Dr. Gustav Scholen, von Skals said, received the proceeds of the Iron Cross certificates, but von Bernstorff and Dr. Fuch invariably received the proceeds of the contributions to the German Red Cross.

"Naturally, it takes time to unearth all the participants in the several schemes put in operation in this country by Germany," Mr. Becker explained. "This department is now engaged in welding together the evidence showing to what extent Germany, through her agents in this country, had laid extensive plans in the endeavor to educate the American public to German 'Kultur.' The methods the Germans used are extremely subtle and very much involved."

"The plans had world-wide ramifications, and there is an abundance of evidence to show that Germany began to launch her propaganda campaign at least a year before the declaration of war against France and Russia. For instance, one of her methods in winning Turkey over to her cause was to instruct the German Ambassador at Constantinople (Baron Vandenheim) to obtain control of the Ottoman Telegraphic News Agency, which was the official organ of the Turkish government and supplied news throughout the Ottoman Empire. The president of this news agency was approached by the German Ambassador and offered a bonus of 50,000 marks a year to exploit German propaganda throughout the Ottoman Empire. Later this offer was increased to 100,000 marks. Both offers were indignantly refused, as the president of the agency was strongly anti-German and had been pointing out to the Turks how disastrous it would be for Turkey to enter the war on the side of Germany. He had advocated strict neutrality."

"Every effort to corrupt this man having failed, on September 14, 1914, he was called to the office of the Chief of Police at Constantinople and arbitrarily commanded to abandon his agency and all his properties forthwith. He was informed that the agency's charter issued by the Turkish Minister of the Interior had been revoked. German agents were put in control of the agency and Turkey joined Germany in the war. The man had died for his life, and he finally reached America. (He is Salih Gurdil and lives at 54 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York.)

"Dr. Dernburg and Dr. Albert lost no time in getting organized in this country. According to Mr. Fuch, Dr. Clavson, former advertising manager of the Hamburg-American Line, his employees, Julius P. Meyer, A. L. Cronmeyer, Dr. Fuch, Dr. Albert and Dr. Albert, immediately upon Dr. Dernburg's arrival.

"Meyer and Cronmeyer participated in these conferences, held at 1123 Broadway, where the headquarters of the Hamburg-American Line, his employees, Julius P. Meyer, A. L. Cronmeyer, Dr. Fuch, Dr. Albert and Dr. Albert, immediately upon Dr. Dernburg's arrival. Meyer and Cronmeyer participated in these conferences, held at 1123 Broadway, where the headquarters of the Hamburg-American Line, his employees, Julius P. Meyer, A. L. Cronmeyer, Dr. Fuch, Dr. Albert and Dr. Albert, immediately upon Dr. Dernburg's arrival.

"How much profit did you make out of this enterprise?" Mr. Becker asked Ray. "I did it purely for patriotic reasons," was the reply. "As I got the money I turned it over to Viereck. I don't know how much he made."

were tried by the moves of those who claimed to be our friends, but we have persisted."

"The Brest-Litovsk peace pact, which aimed to separate from our motherland territory won through ages of martyrdom, and held by ties of blood, the government of Poland, in Poland which Austria agreed to give to the Ukrainians, was, however, a vital thrust and a final blow to the remainder of our already tried soldierly faith and hope."

"It was this pact which convinced us that it was possible no longer for us to continue within the Austrian army, and, strictly in accordance with the requirements of a soldier's honor, we decided to continue the battle for our motherland's freedom, but under a different arrangement of our strength."

Acts Premeditated

"Our decision was the result of deep meditation. No one depended on a pardon, nor did any one intend to plead for forbearance or forgiveness in the event of defeat. As Polish nationalists, our move was a deliberate demonstration of protest against an outrage. We elected to become formal partners in the general Polish manifestation. As men experienced in warfare and its usages, we selected a portion of the national battle line which belonged to us."

"And now we receive, indirectly, the news that awakens fear in us, that concern over our fate is apt to weaken the resistance and the decided stand taken by the official Polish representation in the face of the governments that dismembered our country. We are determined to resist to the death, and we are threatened with the danger that the Polish Parliamentary Club, in consideration of a modification of our sentence, might be compelled to lessen the severity of the opposition and to agree to make concessions in the sphere of the general Polish political policies."

"We urge great our compatriots by the generosity with which the country thought of us, but desire to protest most energetically against relief and concessions secured for us by the desertion of the country by making concessions to the ancient rights of our nation. It was our ambition to make of ourselves a power in the hands of the highest Polish authority, and, in full consciousness and realization of the role we assumed, we cast ourselves into the struggle for the Polish cause, the fame of a Polish soldier, established upon his blood and that most beautiful legend of a Polish army reborn."

Wait Nation's Verdict

"You are not to injure us with gifts required too great concessions. Do not permit our personal lot to weaken the united Polish front, for the verdict and death penalty can affect us only physically. The sufferings undergone by our grandfathers and fathers, we will continue as a national obligation, without complaint or resentment, and with the sincere conviction that a suffering is a free, united and independent Poland."

"The verdict to be given by our motherland will mete out justice to us, and we await that verdict with confidence."

"In the name of the interned soldiers and officers."

Altogether, eighty-eight officers and twenty-eight privates are being court-martialed in the Austrian army. The officers and men are part of the Polish Carpathian Iron Brigade, which revolted late in February, seized arms and provisions and marched from Boko, Hungary, into Austria, into the command of General Haller. Part of the force was captured by the Germans, but the larger part has since come into contact with the Czech-Slovak army, and is now in the hands of the Czechs.

President Wilson has been so thoroughly pleased with his stay here, and has gained so much benefit from his relaxation and from the sunshine and breezy air, that Colonel House had little difficulty today in persuading him to abandon his original intention of returning to Washington tonight. He will prolong his visit until some time during this week.

Auto Making May Be Cut 75 P. C. Till Jan. 1

After That Time U. S. May Order Halt in Manufacture of Passenger Cars

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—To relieve the shortage of steel for war purposes the War Industries Board is considering the enforcement of a 75 per cent curtailment of passenger motor car manufacture from September 1 until January 1, to be followed, by a complete cessation of all passenger automobile manufacturing after the latter date.

It is understood that Chairman Burah, of the War Industries Board, holds passenger cars are essential as a means of transportation for the American public, but he maintains there are sufficient passenger cars now in operation in this country to tide over the war period.

The War Industries Board is now trying to allocate sufficient steel to the automobile industry to permit the manufacture of spare parts during the period of curtailment. The board holds the view that there should be no restraints placed on the reasonable manufacture of spare parts.

It is probable that the government will take steps to commandeer some of the larger steel holdings of a few automobile concerns. It is said that some motor car concerns have stored more than a year's stocks of raw materials. Considerable of this material is adapted to use in the manufacture of motor trucks and airplane engines, it is said.

"Auto Boudoirs" Barred

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 18.—Bathing is all right along the shores of this village, but when it comes to use an automobile as a bath house there is "nothing doing." All day long today Constable J. S. Thompson ran his car up and down the shore road ordering away occupants of automobiles who avoided the use of bath houses.

Along the beach are the estates of many wealthy New Yorkers. The bath houses are few and far between, and for several Sundays automobile owners have parked their cars along the road and then pulled down the storm shields and donned bathing suits.



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ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Wilson to Prolong His Short Vacation

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 18.—President Wilson devoted Sunday entirely to rest at the secluded seaside mansion where he is spending a few days with Mrs. Wilson. Strolls along the beautiful grounds and a walk to the summer home of Colonel E. M. House near by, where he and Mrs. Wilson took luncheon, gave the President all the exercise that he felt he needed for the day.

The clear, crisp weather which has made the President's stay on the North Shore so enjoyable continued today. For long periods he sat on the terrace looking out over the intensely blue waters of the bay, dotted with the white sails of yachts.

The President was interested in the maneuvers of two aircraft. A hydro-aeroplane darted to and fro, alternately skimming along the surface of the water and rising high in the air, while an airplane described graceful curves at a medium height.

An incident, which called forth much admiration for its sheer beauty, and at the same time caused quiet smiles and half-sarcastic comments from observers as to its prophetic possibilities, was the appearance of a flock of ten doves.

The birds, of such a pure white as perfectly to symbolize the "Doves of Peace," flew over the grounds of the President's temporary home and circled again and again over the house. Once or twice they darted off into the distance, but returned and repeated their circling flight.

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